

The Evening Bulletin.

DANIEL LOGAN, Editor.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1897.

ENCORE!

Several months ago the BULLETIN expressed its opinion against the practice of encores. It was afforded a convenient text in an article printed in Harper's Weekly on the same side. This fact ought to have served—as it was perhaps calculated to do—for a balm to local pride under the necessary wound. That the vice of encores was prevalent in the greatest city of America should have sheltered its opponent here from the imputation of periphrastically or constructively stigmatizing Honolulu as "a jay town." By the same token, the effect of the local attack should have been all the more forcible, upon refined minds, from its inspiration by a paper that gracefully wears in its title head the description, "a journal of civilization."

On the present occasion the inspiration is not exotic. It is in a high degree kamaainic, coming from the strong protest of an old resident, through an interview on another page. Not one sentence of his plain and direct talk can fail to receive an approving nod from every level head in the community. Encoring of performers, good, fair and indifferent, in both pay and free entertainments, has been run right down to the ground in Honolulu. It is no longer to be regarded as conferring a compliment upon unusual excellence. Often it is clearly but a would-be friendly lark at the expense of the recipient. Sometimes it is a severe punishment to its subject, as in the case of a lady more obliging than robust, who taxes her utmost powers in an effort of classical vocalism. It is not enough for the encoring cranks that the songstress should gracefully bow her thanks for well-deserved applause. Her flushing smile sets them roaring and clapping and stamping until the singer, with her energies exhausted in the final reach to the top of her register, comes back to the footlights to repeat the exertion. The practice is cruel and should be treated as criminal when indulged toward child performers as often done here. In their case it demands not merely frowning upon, but preventing by cold, hard law. That community which allows children of tender years to be compelled not only to repeat severe vocal strains, but to execute exhausting dances or gymnastic feats over again, by the encore fiends, is thereby tolerating sheer barbarism.

Indiscriminate encores have become so much a matter of course in Honolulu that programs are made short by knowing directors to make room for expected recalls. Thus the patrons or guests, as the case may be, of an entertainment are deprived of a degree of variety—"the spice of life"—to give scope to what is, often as not, but the effusive conceit of a few of them who promote the noisy demonstrations simply to show off their self esteemed knowledge of what is meritorious. So far as the interests of auditors and spectators not offending are concerned, however, the interview elsewhere given may suffice for one day. In the foregoing remarks it has been sought to show, in a few particulars that must appeal as facts to every intelligent observer, that the encore custom when carried to an extreme is fraught with gross injustice to those, both professional and amateur, who cater to the public demand for amusement. Surely

there are enough sensible people in Honolulu to suppress the nuisance by going to their severe discomfite.

Mr. Desky of Bruce Waring & Co. deserves thanks for taking a popular vote upon a name for the pleasure lake in the new suburb he is opening up, and besides paying handsomely for the selection with the prize of a building lot that may yet be a fortune. Names of places which are to be often in people's mouths ought to be an important question with those having the power of fixing them. There is a street on which the BULLETIN was printed until lately, and nobody connected with the office could ever direct a driver to the place if it depended upon his pronouncing the name of the street. "K—kick anyone" would be a fair approximation to that thoroughfare on the esplanade.

Hawaii has an emphatic warning against laxness in keeping up the bars against infection, from the news given in this paper yesterday of the death, by smallpox, of the Hawaiian Vice Consul at Kobe. Persons and baggage and merchandise from Kobe enter Honolulu every other week on an average.

Honolulu will find a useful object lesson in a Santa Cruz dispatch elsewhere, briefly describing a funeral conducted according to the mode of the burial reform movement. There is nothing nowadays that makes the fear of death more poignant than the awful shadow of the expensiveness of dying.

Defense of the Hawaiians.

Speaking of the Hawaiians, Senator McCandless, in his recent speech of January 14th, says: "The Hawaiians are treated as children today precisely as they were three-quarters of a century ago: We meet them and if the man strikes our fancy, and he asks for it, we give him a quarter and he goes off and buys a meal. No man who has learned what proper self-respect is, will receive money unless he has earned it, or gives an equivalent." The last sentence of this statement is a truth so well known that any comment is unnecessary. That the Hawaiians are treated precisely today as they were seventy-five years ago, is a remark in direct contradiction to all reliable information to be found by us, and the insinuation that Hawaiians are of an almost asking class is a statement most unjust. It is extremely doubtful if there is to be found any other race of people in the world, among whom is such an absence of charity seeking people as is to be found among the Hawaiians. One of the greatest obstacles to the success of the common Hawaiian is his universal generosity and hospitality. In the pursuance of these he is more than apt to keep himself poor. But in the questions of asking for charity he is so far out-classed by his Caucasian brother that he makes no attempt at it.—Hilo Herald.

Oldest Sailor in the Country.

Alexander Freeman, an inmate of Sailors' Snug Harbor, has just celebrated his 110th birthday at that institution. Freeman, who is colored, was born on Murray street, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 22, 1786, and has been an inmate of the Harbor since 1856. He came from the Colored People's Home, on Eastern Boulevard and Sixty-fifth street, New York, at that time. Freeman followed the sea for more than fifty years, and was a cook. He has a clear recollection of George Washington, and remembers Washington addressing some troops at what is now Washington Square. He remembers the war of 1812, and the declaration of peace which followed in 1815. The physicians in the Harbor inform a Brooklyn paper that the old man may live for several years yet, as aside from the feebleness caused by his extreme old age he has not a pain or an ache, eats and sleeps well, and acts as the average old man of 75 or 80 years.—Exchange.

WEALTHY SILK MERCHANT

WAS A THROUGH PASSENGER ON THE COPTIC.

T. M. Oyeno is One of the Biggest Buyers of Raw Silk in the World—The Silk Trade

Among the through passengers on the Coptic which passed through this port a week ago, was a quiet, unobtrusive little Japanese gentleman whose check would be good for almost any amount represented by six figures. His name was T. M. Oyeno and his business is furnishing raw silk to the great manufacturers of the United States. He has been seventeen years at it and in that time has accumulated a large fortune. He is one of the best judges of raw silk in the world. His headquarters are in New York, but he is seldom there, for his business takes him wherever there is raw silk for sale. He is by far the largest importer of raw silk in the United States. He supplies the silk thread factories of New York and Paterson with their raw material, as well as the silk mills of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other states.

There is no duty on the importation of raw silk into the United States, so that making of it into silk goods has become a great industry in many places. Mr. Oyeno says that Japan furnishes 60 per cent of the raw silk used in the United States. The remainder of it comes from China, Italy and France.

"The Chinese silk," said Oyeno, "is cheaper than any other, but it is not so good. It is away down in price now. The Italian silk is good. In Italy they know how to make good silk, and their product is the one which comes into the strongest competition with the Japanese silk."

"The French silk is very good, but very little is imported. I was over at Lyons not long ago to look into the silk industry. I think it is better there than in the United States. Just before I started for San Francisco, too, I visited a good many of the manufacturers of silk in New York, Paterson and other places."

"While business has been very dull with them the impression was that it would soon be better. The result of the recent election has helped the business some. During the past year or so, however, only four or five of all the silk manufacturers have made any money. Silk is a good deal of a luxury, and is not what may be called a necessity, so when times get hard it means they don't buy it. But times are brightening now, and we expect to import a heavy amount of silk to this country."

Mr. Oyeno is on his annual trip to Japan to secure the bulk of this season's crop of raw silk.

Annexation Club MEETING.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Annexation Club will be held at the Drill Shed

On Tuesday Evening, February 2, 1897,

AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

JAMES L. McLEAN,

521 St Secretary.

Notice to the Public.

The United Chinese Society will hold a New Year's Reception for Gentlemen on Monday, February 1st, at their Hall, King street, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

GOO KIM, Commercial Agent. WONG KWAI, Asst. Commercial Agent. 521 It

Notice.

On and after January 30, 1897, my Office will be in the Allen Cottage, Richards street (mauka) next to corner of King. Telephone 346. 521 It J. T. WAYSON, M. D.

Timely Topics

KANE KNIVES, KUTLERY, ETC., ETC.

We have just opened out some large invoices of American and English cutlery, comprising nearly everything in that line of goods that is needed in a well-regulated family or plantation. Among them we take pleasure in calling attention to a few specialties such as:

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Mrs. F. S. Pratt will still negotiate with intending purchasers of her Waikiki property. Those desirous of making further arrangements for the lots situated between the inner avenue and the road with a privilege for a bathing site on the beach as well, at a more reduced price, can call on her at her home on said premises.

FRANKLIN VILLA, Elani Grove, Waikiki. 520 St

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